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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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12, Queen's Road.

No. 13,966 號陸拾陸百玖千叁萬壹第 日伍廿月壹十年捌十二緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24TH, 1902. 叁有禮 號肆廿月式十年貳零百九千壹英西曆. PRICE, \$24 PER MONTH

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7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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8.4 p.m. & 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., very 1 hour.
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8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
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1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
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Establishment is always leading in this respect.
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Clothing; Various Kinds of Dress Stuffs; Coloured
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Woolen and Sequa Trimmings; Ladies'
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Less old than the above.

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KEEP ALL MALARIAL DISEASES AWAY BY USING THE ONLY
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"GLADIATOR" Packing for High Pressures. Recognized by leading Engineers to be the
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Piston and Valve Rods, and is absolutely imperishable. "GLADIATOR" and "VICTOR
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ASBESTOS "SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Boiler Covering Composition used exten-
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"CARBIDEAL METAL" Anti-friction Plastic Metal, recognized by engineering experts
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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
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MACAO

HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant resort for those desiring a
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (s.s. *Houngshan*), daily to and
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THIS First-class and well-famed establish-
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Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendants.
Terms very Moderate.
L. HING KEE, Proprietor.
Telegraphic address "HINGKEE" a184

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THE CHEAPEST HOTEL in Macao
Beautifully situated in Praya Grande
next to Government House.
Telegraphic Address: "Internacional."
Apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

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HONGKONG HOTEL

A First Class Hotel in every respect.
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing
Room, and Smoking Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
residents.
Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.
Private Dining Rooms.
Special Dining Room for large parties.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European
Matron in attendance.
Ladies' Cloak Room.
Ping-Pong Room.
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.
Electric Lighting.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Wines and Groceries specially imported by
the Hotel.
Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerating
machinery.
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machinery.
Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.
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Exits on every floor.

CHARGES MODERATE.

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THE PEAK HOTEL.

Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the
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West Monsoon.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS
INTO THE HOTEL.

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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Rooms specially reserved for Captains of the
Mercantile Marine.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted.
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table d'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1902.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, The Peak, near the
Tram Terminus.
Tel. 56.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms. Elegantly Furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Lunch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

VICTORIA HOTEL, SHAMEN, CANTON.

GOOD Accommodation.
Excellent Cuisine.
Every Convenience for Tourists.
T. F. DA CRUZ, Manager.
Canton, 1st October, 1901.

PHILIPPINE TOBACCO TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.

HIGH GRADE MANILA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
ALL BRANDS
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TRUST CO., LD.

Reina Victoria,
High Life.
Perfectos.
King Edward VII.
Christians (in boxes of 10).
Conchos.
Segundo Habano,
Cheroots, &c., &c., &c.,
of the well-known factories La Commerciale, La
Favorita, La Constanza, La Competidora
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MANILA PRICES.
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T. RAUCHENSTEIN & CO. (Chung Tai),
37, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1902.

INTIMATION

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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LIMITED.SPECIALTIES
FOR THE
SEASON.

PORT AND SHERRY

Of the Finest Quality and Vintage

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM & CO.

A Wine for Connoisseurs.

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SCOTCH WHISKY.

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Quality Guaranteed.

CLARETS.

Imported from the best growers
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Of the highest class in great
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CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

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&c., &c., &c.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[31]

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Only communications relating to the news columns
should be addressed to this Bureau.
Communications must be forwarded to the Editor
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have
a ready appearance in other papers will be inserted.
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BIRTHS.

On the 10th December, at No. 2, Sunghing
Road, Shanghai, the wife of HARRY DE GRAY, of
4 son.
On the 10th December, at No. 3, Westlands
Bunglows, Penang, the wife of T. J. VAN
ROSSUM, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 11th December, at Footchow, WILLIAM
FITZGERALD GALTON, aged 63 years. [3448]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 24th December, 1902.

The water question promises to continue to
attract a very large proportion of the public
attention in local affairs, a fact which can
cause no surprise seeing the important
bearing of the supply of water on the health
of the community in an Eastern port like
this. The discussion on the subject is not
likely to become acute again for the present
until the rider-main question comes up for
settlement, if indeed the Government is going
to take the perilous step of supporting the
Chinese proposal. But all matters connected
with our water supply must be regarded
with a certain amount of interest, and
therefore we need not apologise for looking
very briefly at the section dealing with it in
Mr. CHATHAM's belated Public Works
Report for 1901, laid before the Legis-
lative Council yesterday. The Water
Authority treats of what is rather
ancient history by now, but as we
summarise the facts we may follow him.
The timely advent of the rains in the early
part of 1901, he points out, rendered it
unnecessary to introduce the intermittent
system in the early months. It had been
arranged to curtail the supply and by an
accident this was actually done for two
days, beginning on the 7th April. Then
the rains came down and the intermittent
system was not found necessary. The
period May-September, however, which is
regarded as constituting the wet season,

showed the lowest rainfall on record,
amounting to only 39.91 inches, as com-
pared with the average for the corresponding
months of the past seventeen years of 65.42
inches. The year's total rainfall was the
second-lowest on record, being only 55.78
inches as compared with the seventeen
previous years' average of 85.10 inches.
Tytam and Wongneichong reservoirs never
filled during the year. On the 11th
September the contents of all the reservoirs
amounted to 390,000,000 gallons, about
120,000,000 gallons below their full capacity.
In consequence, two months from this date
recourse was had to the intermittent system,
the supply to the main portions of the City
being four hours daily; these hours were
further curtailed in parts where it was
necessary to serve a limited number of
houses at a time, to ensure all of them
obtaining a supply as far as possible. At
the end of 1901 the intermittent system had
been in force for fifty-one days, the
quantity then in the reservoirs amounting
to 146,000,000 gallons only. The average
consumption of filtered water per day, Mr.
CHATHAM shows, was 3,525,000 gallons—
figures which demonstrate how little Hong-
kong was prepared for another year in
succession of deficient rainfall. Turning
now to the latest Water Return, showing
the quantity in hand on the 1st December,
we find a total of 332,571,000, after
one month of two hours' supply
daily. The consumption per head of
population in Victoria and the Hill
district last month was 10.4 gallons a day
for an estimated population of 216,400.
It is plain that we shall, even with the
strictest continuance of our present curtailed
supply, be poorly prepared on the 1st
January to face another such year of
scarcity as this has been. Yet it is for years
of scarcity that we must be prepared, not
for years of plenty, when even our out-of-date
reservoir capacity may serve a little longer
an ever-growing population, the large
majority of which is absolutely untaught
that waste of water is, in the circumstances
of Hongkong, a crime against the com-
munity. But the advocates of the rider-
main system still hold that it will be right
to punish the innocent with the guilty
and condemn Hongkong to years more of
intermittent supply.

The Hongkong Daily Press will be issued as
usual to-morrow morning, Christmas Day, and
will contain a short story by a local lady.
There will be no issue on Friday morning, but
on Saturday the Daily Press will appear again.

Alfredo de Lucchi, who mysteriously dis-
appeared from Singapore on August 14th last,
and was apprehended at Marseilles by the
French Police on a charge of forgery, was
brought back to Singapore by the *Baltara*.
The allegation against the defendant is that he
committed forgery by affixing the name of
Norman Stacholish to a cheque for \$9,350 on the
13th of August last.

H.M. gunboat *Britomart* arrived at Bang-
kok on the 11th inst. from Hongkong and
anchored in the river opposite the British
Legation. The *Britomart* preceded the arrival
of H.M. battleship *Albatross* with Rear-Admiral
Grenfell on board, and was to act as a means of
communication between Bangkok and the battle-
ship, which on account of her size, was obliged to
remain at the entrance to the river. The *Albatross*,
which left Bangkok on the 17th inst., returned to
this harbour yesterday morning.

We have received the *Foochow Echo* of the
13th inst.—By the date of the 11th of Mr.
W. P. Gulton, aged 64, Foochow lost one of its
old landmarks. "Dandy Dick" was successfully
performed by the F. A. M. & D. S. on the
previous Saturday. The first, second, and
third gained by the placed riders at the Foo-
chow Races on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst.
were—Mr. Massey 5.2.3; Mr. Zulu 4.4.4; Mr.
Oswald 4.2.3; Mr. A. U. Crighton 3.3.3; Mr.
P. Crighton 2.5.0; Mr. Schorr 2.2.2; Mr.
Mackie 1.2.2; Mr. Webster 1.0.3; Mr. Skono-
Knox 1.0.0.

We are requested by the Committee of the
Catholic Union to thank the public of Hongkong
for their kind support to the bazaar of toys
held on Sunday last for providing Christmas
treats to the poor children and old people.
The proceeds of the bazaar are about \$1,200. The
committee will be pleased to see all ladies and
gentlemen who care to call on Christmas Day
at three o'clock in the afternoon in the Club
room at Glenelg, when the tea-party for the
poor children will be held. The dinner for the
aged and invalids will take place on New Year's
Day in the Home for the Aged and Infirm, at 5 p.m.

L'Echo de Chine says that the steamer
Amiral Eglemont has been chartered by the
French Government to take away the French
garrison from Shanghai. The withdrawal will
be completed in one operation, probably on the
24th or 25th of this month, as soon as the
necessary preparations for the conveyance of
the horses and mules of the battery of artillery
can be made on the transport. The Shanghai
garrison will relieve the detachment now at
Kwancheuwan. Lt.-Colonel Digue, the Com-
mander, will proceed from Kwancheuwan to
Tonkin, where he will have the command of an
important military district, a post usually held
by a full colonel.

The Portuguese gunboat *Zaire*, en route
to India, arrived in the Harbour yesterday.

Sir A. R. F. Dorward, the new Officer
Commanding the Troops at Singapore, arrived
there by the *Baltara* on the 13th inst.

The *N. C. Daily News* correspondent
telegraphs under date Tientsin, 11th December:
—The railway siding dispute is now in Mr.
Dotring's hands for the final decision of the
only point which still remains undecided.

No further details regarding the fatal affray
between Indians and Chinese at Quarry Bay on
Sunday afternoon were available yesterday, the
greatest reticence being observed in all quarters.

A lady, the wife of a retired Assam tea-planter,
fell from a window of the Grand Hotel, Calcutta,
on the 2nd inst., and was picked up dead. She
had been suffering from fever and was to have
left with her husband for New Zealand on the 4th.

The numbers under famine relief in India
according to a Calcutta telegram of the 4th inst.,
fell the previous week to 23,897, a reduction of
six thousand in seven days. Almost the whole
of those remaining on relief were infirm, aged,
and children.

In the *Chefoo Express* of the 6th inst. an
account is given of the wreck of the *Ensigne*
Henri, and it is noted that H.M.S. *Amphitrite*,
Captain Wyndham, and the steam-tug *Hesper*
did everything in their power to assist the
wrecked vessel and her complement.

Several valuable governorships will have to
be filled up when the Colonial Secretary returns
from South Africa, points out the *Hong* and
Colonial Mail. "Sir West Ridgway's term in
Ceylon is drawing to a close as is Lord Ran-
furley's in New Zealand. Western Australia
(\$4,000 a year) is already vacant, though this
may be filled up before Mr. Chamberlain goes. A
British Honduras will also be vacant presently,
as Sir David Wilson is about to retire from the
Service with his pension, but the place is only
worth about \$2,000. Sir Henry Blake has not
much longer to run at Hongkong, and this is a
post much sought after—\$25,000 a year and an
allowance of \$800."

A sensation has been caused in New York by
a statement included in the report of the Judge
Advocate-General to the U.S. Secretary of
War, in which Captain Cornelius Brownell
admits that he administered the "water cure"
to Father Augustine, a Filipino priest at Banate,
and that after the torture had been administered
a third time the priest died. Captain Brownell
had previously reported the man's death, but
made no reference to the cause. As the New
York *Evening Post* says, this incident "shows
that there is at least something rotten in the
system of army intelligence." It is somewhat
remarkable that it was left to London papers
to point out that the occasional cases of cruelty
on the part of American soldiers were, the
natural result of the climatic conditions in the
East.

M. Jaurès, commenting last month in the
Petite République of Paris on the Siamese
treaty, says:—"This treaty excites the wrath of
the colonials. There is a great tempest in the
lobbies, threatening, it is said, to knock down
everything. The groups headed by M. Doumer,
whose watchword is unlimited expansion and
aggressive Imperialism, are astir. What will
result from all this? Nothing will result be-
cause the Chamber will refuse to be drawn into
a policy of adventure and provocation. This
treaty is excellent because it settles disputes
between Siam and ourselves which were daily
becoming venomous, because it is the only way
of settling them, and because it allows the hope
that mutual confidence will supersede theullen,
aggressive, and precarious peace which for ten
years has placed France and Siam in conflict."

According to the *Japan Times*, a Japa-
nese military officer has lately made a trip to
Dol-nor in Mongolia, and while there suc-
ceeded in obtaining an interview with the
Living Buddha. As expected, the Living
Buddha turned out to be a young boy, but what
was surprising was that the Buddha offered his
guest Egyptian cigarettes and coffee, in rooms
furnished in all respects in the European style.
On being questioned how he had acquired all
these foreign surroundings, the Living Buddha
said they had been given him by some great
friends, and if his guest wanted to see those
friends, he would find them in the next room.
The officer went in and found portraits of the
Tsar and Tsarina of Russia; and the officer
left, "musing over the special relations existing
between the Lama believers and the Court of
St. Petersburg."

Writing on the 20th inst., the New York
correspondent of the *Times* says:—"There were
two main points in the President's four
Philippine speeches yesterday at Memphis.
First, no politics in governing the islands.
Politics stop at the water-line. Second, "We
are there, and we can no more haul down our
flag and abandon the islands than we could now
abandon Alaska." This is far stronger than
Mr. Roosevelt's last declaration last spring on
the same subject. The President admitted
"crucities here and there. They are now com-
pletely stopped, and the provocation was well
nigh intolerable; but provocation is no excuse."
He asked, "Are we altogether immaculate at
home? I think not." Question and answer
were doubly significant for the President was
speaking in a Southern state, where lynching is
frequent. The burden of all four speeches was
reiterated and unqualified eulogies of General
Wright, of Tennessee, Vice-Governor of the
Philippines, who shares with Governor Taft the
honour of wisely ruling these Pacific possessions.
"General Wright has done inestimable service,"
said the President.

The Tientsin British Municipal Council has
started a mounted Sikh patrol.

Singapore is still on the intermittent water-
supply system, in spite of recent heavy falls of
rain.

General Miles, U.S.A., arrived at Kobe on
the 11th inst. and was to leave the next day
for Europe via Siberia.

Two hundred and forty-one deaths were
registered at Singapore during the week ending
on the 6th December. The ratio per thousand
was 53.40.

Lord Kitchener arrived at Delhi on the 2nd
inst., and left again the same night unexpected-
ly, thus escaping a public reception. He drove
from the station to his camp in a second-class
tea gharry.

The *Malay Mail* hears that Sir Frank
Swettenham has asked Towkay Loke Yew to
express his views on the currency question and
that the Towkay will shortly call a meeting of
the leading Chinese miners to discuss the
question.

A memorial brass has just been affixed to the
south wall in R. Andrew's Church, Shiba,
Tokyo, to commemorate the life and work of
the late Archbishop A. C. Shaw. The design
was carried out under instructions from Mr. J.
Conder, F.R.I.B.A.

Speaking at a dinner given last month by the
members of the Port of London Sanitary
Committee to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the
Chief Magistrate said it was a fact "worth
knowing that the Japanese, our allies in the
East, were directing their attention to the
municipalisation of their great cities, and in
this work they had largely taken as their model
the Corporation of the City of London.

The Postmaster-General of the United States,
in his annual report, recommends a two-cent
(one penny) rate of postage between the United
States and Great Britain, France and Germany.
He mentions that the representatives of the
foreign commercial bodies now visiting the
States in connection with the inauguration
of the New York Chamber of Commerce
building are strongly in favour of the change.

Russia is devoting some attention to Chinese
Turkistan. The *Novosti* says that, in the
interests of Russian trade, the Imperial author-
ities have decided to extend the existing line
of telegraph between Kuldja and Irkeshtam
to Kashgar. There is every reason for believing
that Russia has been engaged busily in the
region, as various "scientific expeditions" have
explored that outlying portion of the Chinese
Empire, which is destined to become sooner
or later the connecting link between Peking
and Tashkent, in Russian Central Asia.

Judgment was given on the 12th inst. in the
International Court, Bangkok, in the important
action of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation v. Khoo Yung Prik in which the
Bank sought to recover the sum of T. 454,550.97
the amount of an overdraft. The Court decided
in favour of the Bank for the full amount claimed.
With reference to a mortgage on certain steamers
and lorries the Court decided that such mortgage had
no existence in the eyes of the law.

"There is nothing in any of the stories you
may see about the Americans in Western
Canada disliking British institutions," said Mr.
L. O. Armstrong, colonisation agent of the
Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the other
day. "Some United States newspapers which
comment on the influx of Americans into
Canada are saying that it will have a tendency
to foster a feeling in favour of annexation.
The Americans who are coming into the West
understand the situation fully, and come
prepared to accept it as it stands."

General De Wet throughout his book on the
South African War, it is said, observes a sin-
gularly dispassionate attitude. He treats his late
enemies with courtesy and justice. His charges
against his own people, however, are most
serious. He says that the heroes among them
were rare, but the number of those who were
ignorant, cowardly, without discipline, and
unfaithful traitors was great. He does not even
spare his own brother. He asserts that had it
not been for the traitorous conduct of those who
assisted the British as scouts and councillors the
Boers would never have been defeated.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES.

The services in S. John's Cathedral on
Christmas Day will be as follows:—Holy
Communion, 7.30 a.m.; Matins and Holy
Communion, 11 a.m. There will also be a
Celebration of the Holy Communion at the Peak
Church at 8 a.m.

A special Christmas service will be held to-
morrow at St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road
West, commencing at 10 o'clock. There will be
special music, and the offertory will be
devoted to the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.
All are cordially invited.

To-night at the Roman Catholic Cathedral
the usual midnight Christmas Mass will be held.
Vespers will start at 10.30 p.m., and the Mass
at about midnight. The Cathedral choir,
assisted by some ladies and gentlemen amateurs,
under the direction of Mr. Baptista, the organist,
will sing the Mass by Antonini and Cagliero
with full orchestral accompaniment. On
Christmas morning the Mass at St. Joseph's
Church in Garden Road will take place at 9
o'clock as usual. The service will also be a
choir one. Haydn's First Mass in B flat will
be sung by a choir composed of amateurs, under
the direction of Mr. Emil Danenberg. The
orchestra which will accompany the Mass is
also partly composed of amateurs and partly
from H. M. S. Ocean, by kind permission of the
Captain and Officers.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 22nd November, 6.40 p.m.

M. HARDOUIN'S NEW
APPOINTMENT.

M. C. Hardouin, French Consul at
Canton, has been appointed General Secre-
tary to the Indo-Chinese Government.

The appointment is regarded as indicating
renewed efforts on the part of France to
promote trade and political relations with
Yunnan and Kwangsi.

GENERAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 23rd December, 11.5 a.m.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is dead.

[The Most Rev. Frederick Temple, P.C.,
D.D., LL.D., Primate of All England, was
born at Santa Maria in the Ionian Islands on
the 30th November, 1821, his father being Major
Octavius Temple, former Governor of Sierra
Leone. He was educated at Blundell's School
and Balliol College, Oxford, taking First Class
Honours in both Classics and Mathematics. In
1843 he was elected Fellow of Balliol on the
Blundell Foundation. In 1856 he was made
H. M. Inspector of Training Schools, and two
years later Head Master of Rugby. In 1869
he became Bishop of Exeter, in 1885 Bishop of
London, and in December, 1896, Archbishop of
Canterbury. He had been failing in health for
some time and at the late Coronation was almost
too weak to carry out the ceremony. Later
still he had a fainting fit in the House of
Lords when grave fears were expressed as to
his bodily state.—En. D.P.]

REUTERS' SERVICE.

LONDON, 21st December.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE
JAPANESE.

Notwithstanding the disallowance by the
Dominion Government of several British Colum-
bian Acts affecting the Japanese, nineteen
Japanese have been imprisoned at Vancouver
for non-compliance with the educational test.
They were subsequently released at the instance
of the Government.

THE HUMBERTS ARRESTED.

The whole of the Humbert family concerned
in the notorious "Crawford frauds" have been
arrested at Madrid.

LONDON, 21st December.

ANOTHER SON TO THE PRINCE
OF WALES.

H. R. H. the Princess of Wales has given
birth to a son. Mother and son are both doing
well.

VENEZUELA.

Great Britain and Germany have proclaimed
the blockade of Venezuelan port, and this will
not be relaxed until Venezuela gives some sort
of guarantee of her *bona fides* and readiness to
satisfy the claims of the Powers. It has been
suggested that President Roosevelt be arbitrator
on the points at issue, and the suggestion has
been transmitted to General Castro, who has
accepted.

Three Venezuelan schooners have already
been seized by the British under the blockade.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the
opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 23rd December.

With reference to the following paragraph
written by the Editor of the *China Mail* in
Monday's issue:—"The majority of the Cham-
ber's Committee do not see how the gold
standard can be introduced here unless China
"goes gold"—do the majority look upon the
question in this light? and is it the old argu-
ment that Hongkong cannot go on a gold basis
because it is too near "silver-using China?"
That argument is surely absurd as comparing
Hongkong with (say) Singapore. What differ-
ence can it possibly make as regards the currency
whether the distance between Hongkong and
some of the principal ports of China, and
Singapore and the principal ports of China is
three days or eight or nine days?

The Malay States are simply producers, and
if the Straits Settlements surrounded by these
and other great producing districts (Borneo,
&c.) can go on a gold basis, surely we, who are
importers not producers and are merely the
half-way house between London and India and
China, can make the change much more easily,
as there is scarcely a single import that is not
sold on a gold basis. If the Straits Settlements
can do it, we can, and if the Singapore Currency
Commission finally decides in favour of a gold
currency it is hardly necessary to apply for a
Commission to investigate the question here.
In the event of Singapore deciding to "go gold"
what we have to do is to follow suit and call for
experts' opinion for Hongkong only when the
Straits have the proposed change in gold
decided against them.—Yours, etc.,
CURRENCY.

ENQUIRIES INTO COLLAPSES OF
BUILDINGS.

PRAYA EAST—ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTOR
COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Yesterday afternoon, before Mr. F. A. Haze-
lad and a common jury, the official enquiry
was concluded into the circumstances attending
the fatal collapse of house No. 45, Praya East,
on 2nd August last. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley,
Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the
Government, Mr. H. W. Looker on behalf of
the architects, Messrs. Leigh and Ormange, and
Mr. C. D. Wilkinson on behalf of the contractor,
Man Wo. Mr. A. S. Hooper watched the case
on behalf of the Land Investment Company, of
which he is secretary.

There being no further evidence, Mr. W. H. In-
son addressed the jury. He said the law did
not require more than ordinary, reasonable
precautions to be observed in such cases, and
therefore the jury had not to consider whether
it was possible to have designed and constructed
these houses so that they could not possibly have
collapsed, but simply whether reasonable pre-
cautions had been used by the parties con-
cerned, and whether the evidence justified them
(the jury) in saying that some person had been
guilty of criminal negligence which resulted in
the collapse and the deaths of the unfortunate
people who were killed thereby. The Crown
Solicitor, in his opening statement, was quite in-
error in saying that no man could rid himself of
responsibility by delegating his duties to some
other person, but would be liable for the crim-
inal negligence of that other. Such was not
the case. A master was frequently held liable
in damages for the negligence of his servants,
but not criminally liable for his servants' acts
of criminal negligence unless he expressly author-
ised such acts or had himself been criminally
negligent in employing that servant or servants,
as, for instance, if an engine-driver employed an
inexperienced youth to drive his engine, and an
accident resulted. In support of his contention,
Mr. Wilkinson quoted Justice Stevens's *History*
of *Criminal Law and Digest of Criminal Law*.
Continuing, he said the duty of the contractor in
the present case was to put up the buildings in
accordance with the plans and specifications
given to him. Mr. Leigh had been asked the
question, "Was the work done in accordance
with the specifications?" and his answer was,
"Yes." There was positive evidence, the only
positive evidence the jury had got, that the
contractor had done his duty, and consequently
whatever happened afterwards was not the
result of any neglect of duty on his part. Mr.
Wilkinson further submitted that even if the
evidence had been to the effect that the contrac-
tor had not put up these buildings in accor-
dance with the plans and specifications, or
that he had used bad materials in the construc-
tion of these houses, even then the jury could
not find him guilty of criminal negligence
unless amply satisfied that it was his personal
duty to superintend the laying of every brick
and every piece of mortar. It was absolutely
impossible for the jury to find the contractor
guilty of neglect. The only evidence that the
materials used by him were not perfectly good
was that of Mr. Byrnes, the Government
Analyst, who examined the mortar taken from
a brick said to have been taken out from the
ruins. But what proof was there that the brick
was one of those actually used in the construction
of the houses? There was no possible proof
whatever. As to the collapse, it occurred at a
quarter-past ten o'clock at night, when the
typhoon was at its height. Was it not probable
that one of the windows on the top floor had
been blown in and that one of the heavy gales
blew out the top story, which brought down the
rest of the building? If the jury were satisfied
as to that, or if they had any reasonable doubt
that it was not the case, the only possible
verdict they could bring in was that the deaths
of these people were due to an accident for
which no man was responsible—due to an act of
God, not to an act of man.

Mr. Looker next addressed the jury. He
said his friend Mr. Wilkinson had stated the
law, and he thought his views would be upheld
by the magistrate. He would only supplement his
quotations by saying that it had been held that
a culpable mistake or some degree of culpable
negligence causing death would not support a
charge of manslaughter unless the negligence
was so great as to be reckless. They were
there to enquire into the cause of the deaths of
certain people, and while they knew that the
actual cause of death was the collapse of the
wall of a house in Praya East, the jury had
also to find out whether anyone, by criminal or
reckless negligence, contributed to that cause
of death. The duty of an architect were to
prepare the plans of a building and then to
superintend the work. In the present case
the plans were approved by the Public Works
Department as being in accordance with the
provisions of the Building Ordinance, so that
the first duty of the architect was satisfactorily
discharged. As to the other duty, that of super-
tending the work of construction, it was perfectly
obvious that any architect, however anxious and
willing to do so, could not possibly superin-
tend every detail of the construction. It
was laid down by accepted authorities that it
was impossible for him to do so; by Hudson, for
instance, the leading authority on the duties of
architects and engineers, and the jury, Mr.
Looker thought, would agree that an architect
could not be expected to be on the works all day
and look after everything—to superintend the
laying of every course of bricks and the
mixing of every fresh lot of mortar. The
primary cause of the collapse, of course, was the
wind, but was it assisted in any way by defects
in the materials used or in the work of construc-
tion? The original plan had been a deviation
from in order that the houses, when erected,
should comply with the requirements of a new
sanitary Ordinance, but even when so altered
the plan fulfilled the conditions laid down by
the Building Ordinance and in no way affected
the stability of the building. Not only that,
but the certificate granted by the Public Works
Department, after the houses had been inspec-
ted, showed that they were all right. The
bricks might have been bad, but everybody had
said they were good; the mortar might have
been bad, but practically everybody had said
it was good. The bonding might have
been bad, but the wall had fallen, and
there was nobody to give actual evidence
as to what it was. Here before the collapse
except the contractor. They had been told
that the bricks were of various sizes, and
that that necessitated a certain amount of
bonding. No doubt there was a certain amount
of bad bonding, but so there was also in every
house in the Colony put up by Chinese. The
bonding, Mr. Looker submitted, was of the
ordinary description of bonding found in every
Chinese house in the Colony, and as with the
bonding, so also with the bricks and mortar.
The only other possible factor in the collapse,
apart from the weather, was the thickness of
the wall. The Ordinance said that a wall of
the dimensions of that which collapsed should
be 22 inches thick—in this case the wall was 24
inches thick—two inches thicker than the
Ordinance prescribed. Therefore the jury

would have to take it that the wall was of a proper and safe thickness, according to the experience of that time. The wall of the other end of the block was exactly similar in every way, as were many others now standing in the Colony, despite the many typhoons to which they had been exposed; the first mentioned wall, that at the opposite end of the block, had withstood at least two typhoons, apparently without suffering in any way. In those circumstances there must have been something in the present collapse that had not been accounted for and which was nobody's fault. The explanation, Mr. Looker thought, was to be found in the extraordinary severity of the weather—that the wind and rain got on this newly built wall and blew it down, and if there had been a continuance of the wind and rain there was no doubt that many more would have been blown down. The action of the Public Works Department in passing the plan was sufficient proof of the satisfactoriness of the building, and he submitted that not only the architect, but everybody else did their duty, and that the collapse was a pure accident and the fault of no one.

Mr. Bowley, the next addressed the jury, and they were not there to try any specific charges against the contractor or the architects, as he learned friends might lead the jury to suppose; they had simply to find out the cause of the deaths of these people and whether anybody was to blame; they were not tied down to answering any specific question, but to find out the cause of the accident. There could be no doubt that these deaths were caused by the falling of the house, and that the house fell at about the time when the typhoon of the 2nd August last had reached its height. That was quite clear, the only thing was to find out whether there had been any defects in the building which contributed to its fall. He accepted Mr. Wilkinson's definition of negligence, but what were the legal duties of everyone concerned in the building of these houses? The legal duties of the Public Works Department were to see that the provisions of the Building Ordinance were carried out, of the architects, to see to the supervision of the building work, and of the contractor, to see that the buildings were erected in such a way that they would be substantial and comply with the requirements of the Building Ordinance. One of the requirements of Building Ordinance 25 of 1891 was to the effect that a wall should be solid across its entire thickness and properly bonded and put together with good lime mortar. In the case before the jury the evidence showed that the walls were not solid across their entire thickness and were not properly bonded. The duty to see that the wall was properly constructed fell upon the Public Works Department, the architect, and the contractor, and they could not get out of that duty. The architect did not absolve himself from responsibility by appointing an overseer who had practically no experience in building work, and who thought that mortar was composed of two parts of lime and one of red earth. The question really came to this—Did the Public Works Department, the architect, and the contractor neglect their duty? All the evidence called in the case, leaving that of a formal nature out of consideration, was, with the exception of that of the deaf witness, Mr. Hewitt, given by interested witnesses with a bias in favour of the buildings. They had come there, not to try to get the jury to find that they thought about the houses, but though it all they had, as before stated, a natural prejudice in favour of the buildings. The Public Works Department approved of the plans in the first instance, although the then Director of Public Buildings, Mr. Ormsby, might have exercised his discretion in the case of a wall exceeding 35 feet in length and stipulated for its additional thickness or the building of cross walls. The plans passed, the work on the houses started, and the Public Works Department inspected it during its progress, and when finished, the Public Works Department granted the certificate. The architect was charged with the supervision of the building work. Mr. Looker had said it was impossible for the architect to superintend every detail of the building work, which at home would be looked after by a qualified clerk of works. In this case there was no clerk of works, and while Mr. Bowley did not hold that it was the duty of the architect to superintend every detail of the work, a person charged with a general supervision of a wall in cases of erection could say whether the wall as a whole was or was not satisfactorily and properly built. It had been added that the loading of the wall was bad, and in addition to that there was a certain amount of evidence that some of the bricks in all probability were built into the wall dry. This tended to weaken the wall, continued Mr. Bowley, who proceeded to detail the precautions that might have been taken to ensure the stability of the wall. Mr. Looker, he said, had rather erred in his statement regarding the weather: the excessive rains did not commence until the wall had been erected for about eight months, and at that age it was at its maximum strength. In conclusion, Mr. Bowley submitted that the typhoon was the cause of the accident, that the typhoon had found out some weak places in the wall, that the wall was not properly bonded and properly constructed and put together in accordance with the provisions of the Building Ordinance, and that the inspectors of the Public Works Department, the architects, and the contractor had not exercised that amount of supervision it was their duty to exercise in respect of the building of the house.

Having charged the jury, his Worship put to them the following three questions—
(1) What was the cause of the deaths of the deceased herein?
(2) Were the deaths of the deceased the result of criminal negligence?
(3) If yes, what person or persons are guilty of such criminal negligence?

The jury retired, and on returning into Court gave the following answers to the questions—
(1) The cause of the deaths of the deceased was the collapse of the wall.
(2) The deaths of the deceased were the result of criminal negligence.
(3) The persons guilty of such criminal negligence are the contractor, architects, and Public Works Department, because they did not exercise the necessary supervision.

His Worship said he could not accept the verdict as it stood—that the jury would have to put in names.

A Juror—Whom shall we blame in the Public Works Department?
His Worship—You must determine that for yourselves. I cannot advise you.

The jury again retired, and when they had returned and resumed their seats the foreman intimated that they found the contractor,

Man Wo, and the architects, Messrs Leigh & Orange, guilty of criminal negligence. He added—We cannot lay the blame on any particular person in the Public Works Department, but we consider they did not do their duty.

Mr. Looker contended that the jury had answered the three questions put to them by his Worship, and that they found the contractor, Man Wo, and the architects, Messrs Leigh & Orange, guilty of criminal negligence, and that the deaths were caused by the collapse of the house for want of supervision, but it failed to bring it definitely down to something to fix the criminal negligence.

Mr. Bowley contended that the jury had answered the three questions put to them by his Worship, and that they found the contractor, Man Wo, and the architects, Messrs Leigh & Orange, guilty of criminal negligence, and that the deaths were caused by the collapse of the house for want of supervision, but it failed to bring it definitely down to something to fix the criminal negligence.

His Worship—I think the jury are entitled to amend their verdict in that way.
The jury were for the third time directed to retire and name in full the two partners in the firm of Messrs Leigh and Orange as being guilty of criminal negligence, and this they did.

His Worship then formally committed to trial at the next Criminal sessions Man Wo, Robert Kunnaway Leigh, and James Orange. Mr. Leigh, who was in Court, was allowed to give his personal recognisances that he would appear for trial, and the same course will be followed in the case of Mr. Orange. Bail for the contractor was fixed at \$5,000.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.
A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon in the Board Room. Present:—Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer (President); Mr. C. McI. Messer, Acting Registrar-General; Mr. E. Osbourne, Mr. Fung Wa Chuan, Mr. Lau Chi Pak, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

ENTERIC FEVER IN MACDONNELL ROAD.
The following recommendations were made by Hon. Dr. Clark in connection with the occurrence of enteric fever in Macdonnell Road:—“Three cases of enteric fever having recently occurred in Macdonnell Road, I recommend that the Board should at once issue warning letters to all the tenants in this road and Kennedy Road that great care must be taken by them to boil all water before it is used for drinking or for washing salads or vegetables which are eaten raw. Most of these houses are collecting water from the runnels on the hillside at the back of these houses, and there is reason to believe that this water may be contaminated.”

The following additional minute by Hon. Dr. Clark was attached:—“In view of the occurrence of a case of enteric fever in Murray Barracks, I recommend that a similar letter to those sent to the residents in Macdonnell Road and Kennedy Road be sent to the Principal Medical Officer of H.M. Forces with reference to all buildings in military occupation between Queen's Road East and Macdonnell Road.”

THE PROVISION OF A BACKYARD.
Further correspondence was laid on the table with reference to the provision of a backyard for No. 1, Ladder Street.

Mr. Osbourne moved that the owner be informed that, if he will agree to fill up the basin and limit the houses to three stories, the Board will recommend the Government to exempt him from providing a backyard or an open space to the houses.

The President seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

CHOLERA IN MANILA.
Additional correspondence with regard to cholera in Manila was also laid on the table. His Worship moved that the Colonial Secretary's office be asked to inform the Government as to whether it was for the Government to rescind the proclamation of 7th April last declaring Manila an infected port, and whether it was true that there had been a recurrence of cholera in Manila.

The reply of Mr. J. Harford, the British Consul, was dated the 6th inst., and was to the effect that there had been a great outbreak of cholera since 14th November; cases also were still occurring.

Hon. Dr. Clark moved:—“The inspection of the shipping should be continued.”
The President moved that the Board recommend the Government not to rescind the proclamation and to continue the inspection of ships arriving from Manila.

Mr. Osbourne seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

IMPURE WATER.
A sample of water from a well in the Po Hing Theatre, Yau-mai, and one from a well at Pir Bax's cattle-lod, Kua Chung, Kowloon, have been examined by Mr. F. Brown, Government Analyst, and the results showing that the water in each case was so tainted with impurities as to render it unfit for potable purposes, the opinion of the Board was asked as to whether the wells should be closed.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday at 11 a.m. in the Council Chamber. Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.
HIS EXCELLENCY Sir W. GASCOIGNE, K.C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops).
Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Sir HENRY SPENCER BERKELEY, Kt. (Attorney-General).
Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Commander R. A. RUMSEY, R.N. (Harbour Master).
Hon. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Dr. F. W. CLARK (Medical Officer of Health).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G.
Hon. Wei A. YUK.
Hon. C. S. SHARP.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON.
Hon. G. W. F. PLAYFAIR.
Hon. E. SHEWAN.
Mr. C. CLEMENT (Acting Clerk of Council).
The Council adjourned at one o'clock and resumed at three.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS BILL.
On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the Council resolved itself into Committee on the Public Health and Buildings Bill.

The Council proceeded to consider in detail the schedules of the Bill.
In Schedule B under the heading “Importation and Inspection of Animals,” it was provided that no animals (cattle, sheep, swine, or goats) be landed at any wharf at Kowloon except the police wharf at Yau-mai.

Hon. C. S. SHARP pointed out that supposing he were to get a cargo of cattle up from Australia he would not be able to take the steamer alongside the police wharf at Yau-mai. It should be permissible to land cattle at more convenient wharves.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said they did not take the steamer alongside the pier. The cattle were taken off by means of smaller boats.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH remarked that this had been the law for the last seven years. Yau-mai wharf was out of the way of the traffic. If cattle were landed anywhere else there might be trouble.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR pointed out that the Sanitary Board could effect an alteration of the restriction by recommending it to the Government. He thought the bye-law should be allowed to stand. It had worked very well in the past.

Under the bye-laws for the “Prevention or Mitigation of Epidemic, Endemic or Contagious Disease,” it was provided that the Sanitary Board may recover the cost of cleaning and disinfecting from the householder, and compensation may be given to such householder for any bedding or other articles which have been destroyed during such cleaning and disinfection.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai proposed that “compensation may be given” be altered to “compensation shall be given,” with a view to encourage the Chinese to report the presence of disease.

Hon. G. W. F. PLAYFAIR thought that as it did not cost much this compensation should be paid in order to get the Chinese to report cases.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that every suggestion that had been offered as to how to get the Chinese to report had been acted upon in the past without much result.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai replied that during the plague epidemics and especially in 1894, they had simply been frightened by the destruction of property which householders were subjected to under the process of disinfection. There was a lot of cases of property being thrown out of houses and destroyed or misappropriated and no compensation made.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said he could not accept that, he remembered only two or three claims for loss of property and he did remember only complaints about want of compensation in such epidemics.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL pointed out that if they put in the word “shall” they would be compelled to pay compensation, as an instance, for the most filthy, germ-laden bedding. In the Bill as it presently stood they had power to give compensation in reasonable cases.

H. Mr. PLAYFAIR suggested that the provision might be altered to read “shall pay compensation in every reasonable case.” This last suggestion was not accepted, however. On a division being taken on Dr. Ho Kai's amendment it was defeated by 6 votes to 5, the members voting as follows:—For the amendment—Hon. Messrs. Playfair, Sharp, Wei A. YUK, Dr. Ho Kai, and the Harbour Master; against—The Medical Officer of Health, the Director of Public Works, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Colonial Secretary, and General Gascoigne.

The original reading of the provision was approved.

In the same connection, some discussion took place on section 89 of the Bill, which was to the following effect:—“The Board shall have power by its officers to enter and to cleanse and disinfect any premises where any person suffering from bubonic plague, cholera or small-pox or any other contagious or infectious disease is or has been recently located and the Board may recover the cost of such cleansing and disinfection from the householder and compensation may be given to such householder for any bedding, clothing or other articles which have been destroyed during such cleansing and disinfection.”

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL it was agreed to add at the end of the section these words:—“Provided that where a case of infection has been duly reported no charge shall be made for the cost of cleansing and disinfection.”

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai moved that, after these words again, there should be:—“and reasonable compensation for property destroyed or damaged shall in such cases be given.”

This also was agreed to, and the section as amended was passed.

When the reading of the schedules had been completed, the Committee proceeded to deal with those clauses which had been left over for further consideration or to be re-cast.

In Section 6, sub-section 2, the definition of “animal” was struck out, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL explaining that whatever occurring the names of the animals referred to had been specifically given.

To the definition clause was added defining “cement” as meaning Portland cement.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—I suppose that it is to be taken in a general sense?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Yes, Portland cement is an art description now, like plaster of Paris.

The following definition of a cubicle was proposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—“Cubicle means any room partitioned off for the purpose of being used as a sleeping-place.”

The HARBOUR MASTER supposed a case where a room was partitioned off for some other purpose and was then used as a sleeping-place.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR said that in that case it would have been partitioned off for the purpose of a sleeping-place as soon as it was used as a sleeping-place.

The definition was approved.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed the following definition of a room:—“Room includes any sub-division of any story of a domestic building other than a room used as a dining-room, store-room or pantry.”

In this definition he had endeavoured to meet the fair criticism that had been passed upon the clause which prohibited certain rooms except of certain dimensions.

This definition was also approved.

The Council adjourned at one o'clock and resumed at three.

The second proviso to section 46 (Overcrowding) was altered to read as follows:—“Any cubicle in any existing domestic building which has a window or windows opening directly into external air of a total glazed area of not less than one-tenth of the floor area of such cubicle may be inhabited in a proportion not exceeding one adult for every 30 square feet, etc.”

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS

ILLUSTRATED WITH VIEWS OF HONGKONG AND CHINA.

EASTMAN'S

FILMS, KODAKS AND ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

GOOD WORK. PROMPT RETURN.

WE HAVE AN ESTABLISHMENT SOLELY DEVOTED TO EXECUTING WORK FOR AMATEURS, AND WE HAVE LARGER AND BETTER FACILITIES FOR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE COLONY

ACHEE & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS STORE,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

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NOTICE.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE AT COST PRICE THE UNDERMENTIONED

VALUABLE GOODS,

WHICH WERE NOT DISPOSED OF BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE

20TH DECEMBER.

THEY COMPRISE OF

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD WATCHES, 14 AND 18-KTS; AMERICAN GOLD-FILLED WATCHES (GENUINE), HIGHEST GRADE LEVER MOVEMENT GUARANTEED FROM 10 TO 25 YEARS BY THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY OF AMERICA;

ALSO

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE JEWELLERY SET WITH PRECIOUS STONES, UNSET DIAMONDS, AND QUEENSLAND FIRE OPALS.

THE VENDOR REQUESTS THE PUBLIC TO COME AND INSPECT SAME, WHICH ARE ON VIEW IN OUR SALES ROOMS FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1902.

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VICTORIA LITHOGRAPHIC WORKS.

31, WYNDHAM STREET.

CENTRAL AGENCY:—J. LANDHOLT, (THE PHARMACY, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

VISITING CARDS

Engraved and Printed equal to the best Copperplate work.

CHEQUES, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, COMPTROLLER ORDERS, Engraved and Printed by European Artist.

\$1.25 and \$1. In 1901 a third edition at similar prices appeared consisting of 2,000 copies, of which 1,900 had already been sold. All the editions were registered. He had given Wong Pak Chin \$40 for the use of his book.

Witness denied the defendants' statement that he was employed at \$50 a month to revise the book. The book was his own venture. Some time ago a book entitled *English and Chinese Self-taught* was shown to him. That book, which was the book produced by the defendants, was a copy of his work with one or two minor omissions and alterations.

Mr. Pollock pointed out to his Lordship that several typographical blunders were copied. Wong Pak Wan for the plaintiff deposed that he was a student at a private school in Cochrane Street and that he had bought one of the pirated books (produced in Court) from the defendants for \$1.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs, the amount of damages to be assessed by the Registrar on the 5th January, after due notice of said reference to the defendant; if defendants did not appear on the said reference the Registrar is empowered to award damages of the sum of \$70, which sum the plaintiff stated that he had agreed with the defendants to accept. It was further ordered that the defendants should deliver up to the plaintiff all copies of the book infringing the plaintiff's copyright which may be in their possession or power by 31st December, 1902.

The Court adjourned.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders of the eighteenth ordinary general meeting to be held at the Company's Registered Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, on the 30th December, at three o'clock.

Gentlemen,—We beg to lay before you the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th November, 1902.

The net profits for the twelve months, after paying charges and all running expenses and making provision for auditors' fees, amount to

\$3,052.80
To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account 3,870.42
\$6,923.22

And from this has to be deducted remuneration to general managers (5 per cent. on gross earnings) 4,293.84
Leaving available for appropriation \$2,629.38

\$1,240.25 off stations and shelters; that \$5,000 be transferred to permanent reserve and the balance, viz., \$3,890.13, be carried to new profit and loss account.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.
In accordance with Rule 15 of the Company's Articles of Association, the present members, Mr. C. Evans, the Hon. C. W. Dickson, and Mr. J. Orange retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.
In the absence of Mr. Fullerton Henderson from the Colony, the accounts have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts and Mr. A. R. Lowe. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Potts offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1902.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

TRADE MARK

STILL LEADING

“CLUB”

A SCOTCH WHISKY OF EXCELLENT

QUALITY AT REASONABLE

PRICE.

PER DOZEN \$13.50

IF YOU REQUIRE A PERFECT

LIQUEUR WHISKY

TRY OUR

KING EDWARD VII

PER DOZEN \$20.00

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

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Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [3390 Hongkong, 20th December, 1902. [3404

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LD.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

| FROM | STEAMERS | OUTWARDS. | DUE |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----|
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. | "TELEMACHUS" | On 31st December. | |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. | "PROMETHEUS" | On 8th January. | |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. | "PYRREUS" | On 14th January. | |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. | "DIOMEDE" | On 28th January. | |

| FOR | STEAMERS | HOMEWARDS. | TO SAIL |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------|
| LONDON | "ULYSSES" | On 23rd December. | |
| LONDON | "PELEUS" | On 6th January. | |
| LONDON | "ANTENOR" | On 20th January. | |
| LONDON | "TELEMACHUS" | On 3rd February. | |
| LONDON | "PROMETHEUS" | On 17th February. | |
| LIVERPOOL DIRECT | "TYDEUS" | On 20th January. | |
| LIVERPOOL DIRECT | "DARDANUS" | On 20th February. | |

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

| FROM | STEAMERS | OUTWARDS. | DUE |
|------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----|
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. | "NINGCHOW" | On 23rd December. | |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. | "PAKLING" | On 2nd January. | |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. | "CHINGWO" | On 3rd February. | |

| FOR | STEAMERS | HOMEWARDS. | TO SAIL |
|--|-----------|-------------------|---------|
| NAPLES, LEGHORN and LONDON | "HYSON" | On 23rd December. | |
| MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LONDON and ANTWERP. | "TEENKAI" | On 24th December. | |
| MARSEILLES, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP. | "OOPACK" | On 16th January. | |

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| VANCOUVER and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA. | "NINGCHOW" | On 25th December. |
| The S.S. "NINGCHOW" left Singapore on the 18th inst., and is expected here on the 23rd inst. | | |
| The S.S. "HYSON" left Moji on the 19th inst., and is expected here on the 23rd inst. | | |

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 21st December, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|-----------|-------------------|
| KOBE | "WUHU" | On 25th December. |
| SHANGHAI | "KANSU" | On 27th December. |
| NINGPO and SHANGHAI | "KALGAN" | On 29th December. |
| PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE. | "CHINGTU" | On 29th December. |

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports. See Special Advertisement. For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS.
 Hongkong, 24th December, 1902.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| STEAMERS | DESTINATIONS. | SAILING DATES. |
|--------------|--|----------------------------------|
| SADO MARU | MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID | SATURDAY, 27th Dec. at DAYLIGHT. |
| YAWATA MARU | NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | SATURDAY, 27th Dec. at NOON. |
| SHINANO MARU | VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A. via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | TUESDAY, 30th Dec. at 4 P.M. |
| KUWANO MARU | SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE | THURSDAY, 1st Jan. at 4 P.M. |
| SANUKI MARU | KOBE and YOKOHAMA | FRIDAY, 2nd Jan. at DAYLIGHT. |
| BOMBAY MARU | BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO | FRIDAY, 2nd Jan. at NOON. |
| KAWACHI MARU | MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID | SATURDAY, 10th Jan. at DAYLIGHT. |
| TOSA MARU | VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A. via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | TUESDAY, 13th Jan. at 4 P.M. |

The Co's new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried. All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's. Steamers will go alongside the Co's Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tientsin to land all passengers and cargo. By the Co's Steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai. For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong, 23rd December, 1902.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| TAMUL, VIA SVATOW | "DAIGI MARU" | SUNDAY, 23rd December. |
| ANPING, VIA SVATOW | "MAIDZURU MARU" | WEDNESDAY, 24th December. |
| FOOCHOW, VIA SVATOW | "ANPING MARU" | WEDNESDAY, 31st December. |

The Co's new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried. All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's. Steamers will go alongside the Co's Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tientsin to land all passengers and cargo. By the Co's Steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai. For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong, 23rd December, 1902.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.
 THE Steamship
 "BENLOMOND,"
 Captain Stutton, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.
 THE Steamship
 "GLENLOCH,"
 Captain E. J. Stullard, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 5th January, 1903.
 For Freight, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 17th December, 1902.



TOYOKISEN KAISHA (ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

THE Company's well-known Steamship
 "ROSETTA MARU,"
 3876 Tons, Captain N. Tate, will be despatched for MANILA TO-DAY, the 24th inst., at Noon.

To be followed by the "ROHILLA MARU," on or about the 30th inst.
 Magnificent Accommodation, Comfortable Cabins, Excellent Table, Unrivalled Speed, Electric Light, Doctor and Stewards carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA,
 Agents.
 Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, 23rd December, 1902.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1902

| | | |
|-------------|------|-----------------|
| "CROYDON" | 103. | About 25th Dec. |
| "MOGUL" | | 5th Jan. |
| "HINDUSTAN" | | 15th Jan. |
| "SHIMOSA" | | To follow. |

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1902.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SANTA ROSALIA (MEXICO).

THE Steamship
 "VICTORIA,"
 Captain Casey, will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 28th inst.

For Freight, &c., apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 17th December, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF CALL.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY 20 DAYS.
 Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

NEXT SAILINGS.
 "CHINGTU" leaves on 29th December.
 "TAIYUAN" " " 20th January.
 "TSINAN" " " 18th February.
 "CHANGSHA" " " 7th March.

Superior accommodation, including Electric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provisions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Surgeons carried.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
 AGENTS.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 8th December, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 29th December, 1902, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "TONKIN," Captain Schmitz, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY. This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the s.s. *Ville de Ciotat*, which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the 10th Jan. 1903, direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 28th December. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, 17th December, 1902.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Japanese Mail Steamship
 "KUMANO MARU,"
 5,000 Tons, Captain E. W. Haswell, will be despatched for the above port on THURSDAY, the 1st January, at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially constructed for service in the Tropics, and is provided with superior accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and Refrigerator. Doctor and Stewards carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. S. MIHARA,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

NATAI LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENT in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for Cape Port every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,
 General Agents for China and Japan.
 Hongkong, 4th August, 1902.

THE RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, PORT ARTHUR AND VLADIVOSTOK.

"KOREA,"
 Captain Porritt, will be ready to load here on or about the 15th December, for the above ports, and will have quick despatch.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1902.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
 "VALETTA,"
 Captain W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 3rd January, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; and other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading. For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
 "EASTERN,"
 Captain Ellis, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 9th January, 1903, at DAYLIGHT.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried. N.B.—To a sure additional comfort of passengers, the Steamer of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms. For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 18th December, 1902.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP AND LONDON.
 THE Steamship
 "MERIONETHSHIRE,"
 Captain C. H. Birch, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 20th December, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
 THE Steamship
 "CATHERINE APCAR,"
 having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID BASSOON & CO., LD.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship
 "SILEZIA,"
 Captain Bahl, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo, will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M., TO-DAY, the 18th inst. Any Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 18th December, 1902.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA,"
 FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 20th December, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer
 "BALLAARAT,"
 FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. This vessel brings on Cargo—
 From London, &c., ex s.s. *Britannia*,
 From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M., TO-DAY, 19th inst. Goods not cleared by the 28th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's representative at appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 19th December, 1902.

INSURANCES.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE
 The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.
DOUGLAS LAFLAIR & CO.,
 Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
 Hongkong, 17th August, 1897.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

FOUNDED 1770.
 The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK
 This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Kicord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combats all the disorders to which the human system is liable, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary tract, whether they be of a gonorrhoeal or of a syphilitic nature, and of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of chronic disease and other serious disorders. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, hoarseness, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-known remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 is for the treatment of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which a hot water cure is indicated. It employs mercury, potassium, &c., to the destruction of the system, and the relief of the system, and the restoration of the system to its normal state.

THERAPION No. 3 is for the treatment of the system, and the restoration of the system to its normal state. It is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of word "Therapion" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, Hongkong, China and Manila.

BUDWEISER BEER.

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES, OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.
ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

SALAMONER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
HOTZ, S. JACOB & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1902.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF AIX-EN-CHAPPELLE.
 THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

When You Get

a cool, refreshing drink you don't always stop to think of its wholesomeness—that's properly attended to in

Rainier Beer

Whether you want wholesomeness or good flavor, you get more in this drink than in any other, no exceptions

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
 HONGKONG, AGENTS.
 1902-3

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

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